

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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90. 1252.



T length, we see an Attempt made to gratify the publick Impatience in Regard to the late Conduct of certain Gentlemen, who had thought proper to Absent themselves from an Attendance to which they had indispenfibly obliged themselves by the most binding solemn Compact that could be enter'd into. This Offspring of the Mountains, which takes up Four Columns of the *Craftsman* of the 16th Inst. and which, without doubt, was intended as a full justification of a Behaviour as extraordinary as was unprecedented, amounts to no more than this, when stripp'd of the quaint Glosses and trite situations of the learn'd Advocate; That being constantly out-number'd, whatever their Arguments may be, Absenting themselves was the best, if not the last Service they could do to their Country. — I own myself one of those dull Mortals that can't comprehend how a Trustee can imagine 'tis serving his Principal not to sit in virtue of the Power delegated to him, for their mutual Advantage. Such Inaction in private life, would be construed a Breach of Trust as well as friendship; 'twould therefore be unjustifiable in every Sense. But if in such private Contracts that affect only Particulars, and which may be dissolved at the Pleasure of the Constituent, the Trustee be oblig'd in Honour and Conscience to act or resign his Trust; how much more is it incumbent upon a Trustee for the whole People, the Guardian of their Lives, Liberties and Fortunes, to attend in his Post, and constantly act, to the best of his Judgment, in conformity to the Confidence reposed in him? He is the more indispenfibly oblig'd to this Attendance, that the Constitution does not leave it in the Power of the Constituents, as in private Cases, to dissolve the Contract and make a new Choice. This Constitutional Disability in the Constituents, carries with it an unanswerable Argument for the constant Attendance of Members of Parliament, since it must have been on the strongest Presumption of a constant Attendance, that our Ancestors had precluded themselves from the only Remedy that could cure the Evil. 'Twas undoubtedly with them, as with the Romans, who had no particular Law against Parricide, because they could not suppose Men so horridly abandon'd as to be guilty of the Crime.

WHAT Excuse is it then for Men so ty'd down by the Constitution to a constant Attendance, to say, in Mitigation of so flagrant a Violation of their Trust, That, because they could not argue the Majority of their Fellow Members into their Opinion, they could not brook the Indignity, and so chose to retire, rather than bear with the constant Mortification of seeing their Country preserved in Peace and Plenty against their Desire and Advice. This in Reality is the genuine Sense of all that has been said in their Favour, however ingeniously the Author of their Justification has deck'd and varnish'd the motly Discourse: And tho' there be nothing new in this Performance; tho' it be made up of Scraps of History, misrepresented Facts and Insinuations, that have been frequently advanced by this Author before now, and as often observ'd upon and confuted, I shall take Notice of the most essential of them, if I have Room, as soon as I shall have supply'd where I think the *Craftsman* has been deficient in his justification of the Absentees.

I readily agree with the Friends of those Gentlemen, who, to palliate their Misbehaviour, affirm'd, that their Conduct was the Result of the maturest Deliberation, and in pursuance of the unanimous Resolution of the whole Corps of *Vetervans* in the Opposition. The Matter was first concerted by a select Committee, agreed to by the Chairmen of the several Cabals, and at last assented to by the whole Body, by a Deputation to —, Esq; the Day before the grand Debate about the Convention.

As Secrets communicated to Numbers cannot long remain such, 'tis not to be wonder'd at, that one should be inform'd of the true Motives for so unprecedented a Resolution; the Reader will find them in the following Words, spoken by Way of Charge to the Deputies of the several Cabals, when they waited

of —, Esq; to inform him of the Unanimity of their Resolves. 'Gentlemen, Two essential Benefits must arise from our Unanimity; the first and principal is, that by Absenting we shall bring the House, that is the Majority, into such Disrepute with the People, as must inevitably create a general Disregard for any Laws they shall assent to, which, in the End, can't fail of producing that Confusion out of which we have always expected to extract Regularity and Order: If once you can prejudice the People against their Representatives, you will soon persuade them, that, far from delegating their whole Power, they have transferr'd no Part of it but what they may resume at Will: Thus gradually may Government be brought back as near the State of Nature as possible; by which Means we shall have an Opportunity of contracting anew, if we think fit, or modelling the old Constitution in such a manner as shall seem meet to the most learn'd of our Party. But, Gentlemen, your Unanimity in Absenting, at this critical Juncture, must have a more immediate Effect towards distressing the Man that stands in our Way to Power. Tho' we should not be able to obstruct an Approbation of the Preliminaries towards a Peace, we shall probably prevent, or, at least, retard the Execution of them on the Part of Spain: For who can suppose, that that Court will think it safe to part with 950000*l*. to a Ministry supported but by little more than *Three Fifths* of the Representatives of the Nation; particularly, when, by the intended Separation from them, we shall have sunk them in the Opinion of the Publick. Princes and States deal with each other candidly or disingenuously, just as the Situation of their domestick Affairs happens to be. We shall so magnify the Power of the Opposition, and the Defection of the People, that Spain, despairing of adjusting with us on any solid Foundation, she shall afford our Friends fresh Cause for Murmur, by the Non-payment of the Money on the Day stipulated. This must necessarily drive the Minister into a War, or, at least, the Expence of one, in spite of his Intentions to preserve us in Peace, or Inclination to contract the annual Expence. Our Absenting will not only produce a Diffidence on the Part of Spain, but must necessarily encourage certain Attempts, which to prevent, or to be in a Condition to prevent, must largely swell the national Account of this Year's Service. Here then, Gentlemen, will be a glorious Harvest against the next Session. — The Majority brought into Contempt; the Spaniard frighted from his Agreement; our foreign and domestick secret Enemies encouraged; the Minister reduced to a Dilemma; — What more can we expect? Keep steadily to your Purpose, Gentlemen, and assure yourselves of Success, &c.'

WE might transcribe much more to the same Purpose from this Speech, which was communicated to us by a Friend; but we hope that what we have here given of it will suffice to convince the Unprejudiced, that the *Craftsman's* Justification of the Absentees is as absurd and fallacious as 'tis inconsistent with the known Principles and Characters of those he attempted to justify.

WE are sorry, indeed, in the present Instance of Spain, to find the Views of the Absentees answered in part; but we doubt not that the Wisdom and Steadiness of the Administration will surmount the Difficulties thrown in their Way by those, whom it would be dangerous as well as imprudent for foreign Powers to trust to or rely upon, in Opposition to a Ministry entirely agreeable to the Parliament, and in the highest Confidence with the Prince, and all the loyal and dutiful Part of his Subjects. But however Time may help towards the Cure of such as may be deluded by the Conduct of the Absentees, there is little Reason to doubt that it has produced the late Disingenuity on the Side of Spain, which contributes to alarm the Nation, and enhance the Expences of the current Year. This is so obvious, that many of the Absentees themselves don't scruple to own it, nay, and glory in it: — *Totus fit illis honor*.

As the first and principal View of the Absentees was to lessen the Reverence due to the Legislature, and particularly to that Branch of it of which they themselves are Members, we thought it would not be unacceptable to set before the Reader Part of Dr. D'Ave-

nant's Thoughts upon the Subject. He speaks in behalf of a House of Commons, that is, of a Majority of the House, who were malign'd by the Opponents of his Days much in such an unsafe and indecent Manner as the present is by our Modern Patriots.

All which Notions were not convey'd about in Whispers, as heretofore, but printed in Books, arraiguing the whole Proceedings of the House of Commons, calling their undoubted Privileges in question, and, as it were, appealing to the Rabble from all their Resolutions. — 'Twas, in truth, strange to see some Men, blind like *Samson*, and like him full of *Revenge*, pulling down Pillars, tho' they themselves were sure to be overwhelmed as well as others, in the Ruins of the Building. — But a Veil should have been drawn over all this, were it not apparent that the same Doctrine is still propagated; that there are still those who censure the Majority, whenever the Majority acts not according to their Sentiments of Things; and who at every Turn are making these Appeals to the People, so destructive to the Nature of our Constitution; and this not modestly, or in secret, but in loud Clamours, and with all the fierce Methods *Sedition* is wont to make use of, when the aims at giving Authority some mortal Blow. — The Author goes on to enumerate many of our Civil Wars, and the Grounds and Causes of them, and says, 'And in the Reign of King Charles the First, misgoverned Zeal was carried to great Extremities; however, it was in favour of a House of Commons: But it would be monstrous to see one Part of the People endeavour to incite the other to overthrow the Privileges of their own Representatives. — In the last Age the Multitude were incited against the House of Lords, and they were excluded from their Seats in Parliament; and as soon as this was done, the Sceptre was wrested from the Prince. The Instance is indeed new among us, of the People being stirred up to lop off the other Branch of the Constitution, in trampling upon the Rights and Privileges of a House of Commons. But it will not be difficult to foretell, what would be the Consequence of such an Attempt, if ever it should prevail; it must terminate in the absolute Rule and Tyranny of a single Person; or it must end in Anarchy, or the wild Dominion of a Rabble. — After the Doctor expatiates at large on the Nature of our Constitution, he adds, — Most certainly they did not consider, how miserable a Nation must be where Parliaments are brought to make such a Figure, and to be without Weight, slighted, despised, safely trampled upon, and affronted with Impunity. 'Tis not the Name of a House of Commons that makes a Nation free; but their Efficacy, Power, and Authority, and the Respect and Reverence their Consultations meet with. But when all this is taken away from them, the Subjects are in a worse Condition than if they were govern'd by the Sword. — Again; 'But these new Politicians had not perhaps sufficiently consider'd, that Liberty is equally unsafe where Parliaments are to be frighted and influenced by popular Clamours, as where they are to be corrupted, &c.' — We shall continue our Observations on the *Craftsman's* Justification of the Absentees the first Opportunity.

Y. Z.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, June 22. N. S. On the 16th arrived the Elizabeth, Toker, from Damiat: On the 16th, sailed the Saudades, Veal, for London: On the 17th, the Diana, Merchant, for Dublin: On the 18th, the Prosperity, Armstrong, for Santa Cruz in Barbary.

Cadiz, June 16. N. S. On the 8th, arrived the Herring, Barker, from Gibraltar, and sailed the 14th for —; and the Expedition, Pipon, from Carthagena: On the 11th, the Margarer, Miln, from Gibraltar: On the 12th, the Canary Merchant, Hubert, from Lisbon for the Canaries: On the 14th, the Julian Galley, Brame, from Genoa: On the 9th, sailed the Sarah, Roundy, for Alicant; the Speedwell, Triplet: On the 10th, the Penberton, Jones; the Ann, Roland; and the St. Mark, Wright, for Lisbon: On the 12th, the Three Friends, Oliver, for



for the North: On the 13th, the Sarah and Molly, Tilson, for the North: On the 14th, the John, Fagan, for Hamburg: On the 15th, the Sulanna, Rodier; and the Industry, Nelson, for the North.

*Elsevier, June 27. N. S.* Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 24th, Richard Humphreys, from London for Petersburg; Thomas Piper, from Rotterdam for Dantzick; John Leaver, from Hull for Stockholm; William Kidd, from London for Petersburg; William Baxter, from Aberdeen for the Baltick; William Forster, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; Clement Hopkins, from Lynn; and William Mitchell, from London for Riga: On the 25th, Samuel Tomlin, from Hull for Narva; Solomon Boroughs, from Dantzick for Wisbeech; William Curling, for Petersburg; and Thomas Curling, for Elsingfors, both from London; William West, from Portsmouth for Petersburg; John Inman, from Dantzick for Plymouth; James Watson: On the 26th, Samuel Tracy, from Lisbon for Copenhagen; William Heffernan, from Irwin for Riga; Robert Craig, from Belfast for Konigsburg; Robert Byer, from Glasgow for Stockholm; Matthew Crawford, from ditto for Konigsburg; William Wood, from Stockholm for Riga: On the 27th, Joseph Troughton, for Petersburg; and John Harman, for Dantzick, both from Whitehaven.

Those bound for the Baltick are sailed with the Wind at N. W. which continues: The Four Sail of French Men of War are also sailed, having left the Frigate in this Road, on what Design is not yet known.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Leith, June 19.* Sailed the —, John Mackintosh, for Gibraltar. Arrived the —, Henry Wells, from Bilbao; the —, George Adam, from Holland; the Adam, George Parfith, from Rotterdam; and the Mary, William Cleghorn, from the Straights. The Providence, Colin Campbell, has lain to for Goods, &c. and sails the 2d of July for London.

*Falmouth, June 23.* Since my last came in the Loyal Judith, Painter; and the Betsey Budden, both of London from Rotterdam, with Palatines for Philadelphia; and the Fellowship, Pincomb, from Chester for Leghorn. Remains the Hanover Packet, Osborne, for Lisbon; and the Townsend Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne. Wind S. W.

*Pool, June 25.* Came in the Mary, Pottle; and the Increase, Hart, both from Newfoundland. Mr. John Phippard, one of the Aldermen of this Town, is appointed Commander of the Stokes-Bay Smack, in this Port, in the room of Captain George Nicholson, deceased.

*Cowes, June 25.* Came into St. Helen's Road, the Ann Gwiley, Haynes, from Cetta, but last from Gibraltar, in 3 Days, where he left Admiral Madock with Eight Men of War, all well. Captain Haynes sailed the same Day for Rotterdam. Wind South West.

*Deal, June 26.* Wind S. by E. Came down last Night his Majesty's Ship the Tartar, and remain with the Men of War and Merchant Ships as in my last. This Morning sailed the Henry, Royal, for Oporto; and the Sulanna and Peggy, Hooper, for Lisbon. Arrived the Stockholm Merchant, Hooper, from Calais; and the Loyal Herbert, Herbert, from Exon.

*Graveland, June 26.* Passed by the Vigilance, Ferras, from Ostend; the Rochampton, Tobin, from Nevis; the Sarah, Fendick, from Dantzick; and the Cumberland, Oliver, from Antigua.

*Graveland, June 27.* Passed by the Charming Sally, Campbell, from Antigua; and the Prince William, Hind, from Rotterdam.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Sarah and Elizabeth, Sackel, from London at Antigua.

The Nassau, Bradshaw, from Antigua at Bristol.

The William and Martha, Ward, from Virginia at Liverpool.

#### L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France; but it brought nothing more material than an Account of the singular Generosity of the Chapter of Tours, who, in consideration of the late sufferings of the Farmers in that Country, have given every Man of them Discharges in full for the Rents due this Year, towards indemnifying their Losses by the last bad Crops.

The Margaret, Capt. Mitchel, from Santa Cruz in Barbary, with Moors and Moorish Effects, bound to Algiers, is taken by a Spanish Cruiser and carried into Ivica; where the Captain and Men are well used, without any Abuse or Plunderage, the Captain

of the Cruiser having dispatch'd a special Messenger to Madrid to know how to act.

William Townshend, Esq; lately elected Sheriff of this City, has sworn off, and Robert Grosvenor, Esq; hath refused to give Bond to hold the said Office, thinking himself not eligible, as being a Protestant Dissenter; whereupon a Common Hall will be held on Tuesday next for electing others in their Room, when George Heathcote, Esq; the Senior Alderman who has not serv'd that Office, and Mr. Palmer, the only Person remaining on the List of those who have been put in Nomination, will, 'tis thought, be chosen, and serve the said Office for the Year ensuing.

Sunday last the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester arrived at that City in good Health.

And Yesterday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester set out from his House in Grosvenor-street for the Palace of Farnham in Surrey, to visit his Diocese.

Yesterday Morning at Six o'Clock their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and their Family, set out from their House in Piccadilly for their Seat at Chatsworth in Derbyshire; and after about Two Months stay there, his Grace will set out from thence for West-chester, in order to embark for Dublin.

The Honourable — Ponsonby, Esq; Son and Heir apparent to the Lord Viscount Duncannon of the Kingdom of Ireland, set out with his Grace; the Marriage between him and the Lady Caroline Cavendish, his Grace's eldest Daughter, is to be consummated at Chatsworth, great Preparations being made for that Purpose.

We hear, that a Marriage is concluded, and will shortly be consummated, between Frederick Reynolds, Esq; Son to the Bishop of Lincoln, and Miss Sally Jenkinson, Daughter of Charles Jenkinson, Esq; of Elm in the Isle of Ely, a beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 12000 Pounds.

Yesterday Morning David Linford of Hemley in the County of York, Esq; was married at Kensington to Miss Roxbury, eldest Daughter of Henry Roxbury, Esq; a very agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 6000 Pounds.

Yesterday Crew Offley, Esq; lay at the Point of Death, at his House in Jermin-street.

Last Tuesday died at her House at Chelsea, the Lady Mary Wyndham, Relict of Sir Francis Wyndham, Bart. and Wife to William Lowfield, Esq;

Yesterday Morning Four Waggoners coming to London were robb'd on Hounslow-heath by Two Foot-pads, who got a considerable Booty.

We hear, that his Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Harcourt, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, to be Warden and Chief Ranger of Salcey Forests, in the Counties of Northampton and Bucks, in the Room of the late Earl of Halifax, deceased.

Yesterday his Excellency the Lord Solenthall, the Danish Envoy, gave a grand Entertainment at his House in Park-place St. James's to several of the foreign Ministers.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 03	04 18

Bank Stock 136, 137. India 158 1-half. South Sea 95 1-4th. Old Annuity 107 3-4ths, 108 1-half. New ditto 107 3-4ths, 108 1-half. Three per Cent. no Price. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance no Price. London Assurance 10 7-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 16s to 31 4s. Premium. South Sea ditto 11. 1s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto 5 per Cent. Discount. Million Bank no Price. Lottery Tickets 51. 5s. 6d. to 6s.

Custom-house, London, June 19. 1739.

For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 27th, and Thursday the 28th of June 1739. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-house, London, Several Parcels of Robes and Green Tea, Raw and Roasted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, Cordial Water and Tobacco, clear of all Duties. To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 25th and Tuesday the 26th of June Instant, and in the Mornings before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoons, and Three and Five in the Afternoons.

This Day is published,

**L**AWS relating to the Poor, from the 43d of Elizabeth, to the 3d of King George the 2d. with the Cases in the Court of King's Bench, upon the several Statutes in them. In a Method entirely new.

By ROBERT FOLEY, Esq; Barrister at Law.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Temple Gates in Fleetstreet.

Where may be had,

1. The last Edition of Coke's Reports, in 7 vols. 8vo. English.
2. The Second Edition of Sir John Kelyng's Report.
3. Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The 2d Edition. And a great Variety of Law Books, New or Second Hand.
4. The Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench. Or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under the Regulation of the late Acts of Parliament, Rules and Determinations of the said Court. With Variety of useful and curious Precedents in English, settled or drawn by Council; and a complete Index to the Whole. By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple.

**W**hereas John Court, late Servant to the Under-cook of Merton College in Oxford, went, or is supposed to be convey'd away, from Merton College in the County of Oxford, on Sunday the Thirtieth Day of May last, so that the said Court hath not been heard of since the Death of George Griffin, late Servant to the Dean of the Church of Merton College, which George Griffin is supposed to have been murdered by the said Court on Sunday the Twelfth Day of May last: These are to give Notice that if the said Person who convey'd the said Court away, or any other Person whatsoever, will give an Account of the said Court to Mr. Edward Clarke, an Attorney at Law, at his House in Bedford-street near Bedford-row, London, or to the Warden or Brister of Merton College aforesaid, so that the said Court may be apprehended and brought to Justice, that Person for his Reward shall receive Ten Guineas from the Hands either of the said Mr. Clarke, or of the Warden or Brister of the College aforesaid, who have agreed to the Prosecution of the said Court, so far as that he be brought to a legal Trial for the supposed Murder of the said George Griffin.

The said John Court is a well-built young Fellow, about Eighteen Years of Age, about Five Foot Six Inches high, of a fresh Complexion, and wears his own hair, hath a small Scar on his Forehead, and is very hairy on the Back of his Hands and Wrists, used to wear a dark Fustian Frock with a Lining, and a Cloth-colour Leather Pair of Breeches, and sometimes a dark-coloured Cloth Suit of Cloaths with a Sleeve and Brafs Mettlic Buttons, and Silver Buckles in his Shoes.

#### Concerning Gleet and Seminal Weakness of all Kinds.

**A**LL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleet and Seminal Weakness, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollution sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectic Fevers, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleet, Seminal Effusions, Intermittent Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Urine, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years been experience'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleet known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, or Urinary Passages, which almost instantly cures, brings to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to an immediate Degree, inasmuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out, and all Persons fatigu'd with Gleet or Seminal Weakness of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surpris'd at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleet and Seminal Weakness are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be said in its praise. All who ever took it for any of the above-mentioned Purposes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Effect, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Box of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Poul Disease is entirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.